

8 real composition if the values composed are similar, and that, if not, the fuel has another
9 composition.

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1 8. (new) Process for discriminating nuclear fuels according to claim 7, whereby
2 one of the types of radiation is neutron radiation and the other type of radiation is gamma
3 radiation over an emission energy range of at least one long life radioactive element.

1 ✓ 9. (new) Device for discriminating nuclear fuels in an installation, comprising a
2 structure subjacent to the storage cells immersed in a water filled bay, comprising a first
3 detector, (15), of a first type of radiation, a second detector, (16), of a second type of
4 radiation, a waterproof casing, (2), containing the detectors, whereby it contains the
5 means of attaching the casing, (13, 14), to a boom, (3), that descends towards the fuel and
6 the means of placing, (6, 9), the casing in a given position on at least one of the cells, (5),
7 adjoining a cell containing the nuclear fuel, (26), that is the subject of the discrimination.

1 ✓ 10. (new) Device for discriminating nuclear fuels according to claim 9, whereby
2 one of the detectors is a gamma radiation detector located behind two collimators in
3 continuation (25, 31; 32, 34), comprising a rear collimator, located just in front of the
4 said detector and opening up onto the whole detection area of a detection body, and a
5 front collimator, with a slot section extended in the transversal direction of a fuel
6 element.

1 11. (new) Device for discriminating nuclear fuels according to claim 10, whereby
2 the casing comprises a fixed part (36) bearing the means for attaching it, and a mobile